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Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., Feb. 17, '06.

Some Editorial Comments.

Socialism brings a message of hope for every member of our present society, for even the rich are the victims of an abnormal civilization.

Among the men who took off their coats and worked for the success of the Social-Democrats in the recent English elections was Michael Davitt, the old war horse of human freedom.

Don't miss that diverting story of the "Emperor's Clothes" on the second page of this issue. It will make you laugh while you read it, but afterward you will begin to appreciate its fine satire.

It is announced in the Washington dispatches that the administration is preparing for a campaign in China and that troops are being rushed to the Philippines to be prepared for the expected emergency.

"Shall we eloroform slum children?" asks a newspaper writer. Slums being a necessary part of capitalist society, supporters of the capitalist system can see no other way to deal with the problem than to drown off slum victims like so many kittens.

Let the machinery do the work. Let the people all share in the benefit of machine labor, instead of merely the capitalists. Let the nation own the trusts—let them be used for the benefit of all instead of the enrichment of only a few.

From all corners of the country come reports of increasing interest in the great social and industrial problem that must be settled right before the human family can know real contentment and peace.

Good! The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has passed a law which provides that miners shall not be retained underground for a longer period than eight hours. Deducing the time lost in entering and leaving the mines, the actual workday will be less than seven hours.

Charles Edward Russell, whom the *Cosmopolitan* magazine commissioned to write up the Socialistic undertakings in Europe has an excellent article in the magazine for February relating to the London County Council, which we advise every reader to get and read. It tells some astonishing facts and is a mighty good thing to pass around among your friends.

No foreign goods will be used in the wedding gown of Alice Roosevelt, the capitalist press proudly declare, and the people are expected to feel terribly swelled up because of it. But the papers also tell us that the coat of arms of the Roosevelts will appear on the gown. Nothing foreign about that, of course! Not at all. And nothing smacking of royalty about it, either. No-o-o sirree bob!

Do you catch the point in the following conversation? Social-Democrat.—The old party reformers have declared for honest administration of public business. Impossible!—Great Scott! Is that so? Then we will have to oppose it. We must call a national convention right away, so as to get this matter settled and out of the way of our nominating convention in 1908!

People who have been worrying about the relations between trade unions and public ownership may find some comfort in this item:

The Wellington, New Zealand city council has decided to enter into an industrial agreement with the employees on the municipal street railways concerning wages and hours of labor. The agreement provides that all employees shall join the union within one month of joining the service, and that disputes shall be decided by the appeal board.

The first official act of the new labor party in the British Parliament has been to draft an education bill which is to be put forward on behalf of the trade union congress. Its principles are interesting. It advocates secular education and the abolition of religious tests for teachers. State aided schools are to be provided everywhere by local authority at the imperial cost. Secondary and technical education also must be furnished by local authority where required. Public medical examination and treatment and one free meal a day are also provisions of the bill, which has thus to some extent a Socialistic flavor. This measure has no chance of becoming law, but there is no doubt that its

promulgation largely will affect opinion in parliament as representing the coming power of labor.

The Rev. E. A. Cutler of Milwaukee attended the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council, and he now has an "infallible" method for picking out the Social-Democratic Aldermen! To a daily paper he said:

"Last Monday I attended the common council meeting in the city hall. It was the first time I had seen the body meet, so I was unfamiliar with most of the faces. Yet strangely enough, the Rev. Mr. Slagle and I were able to pick out the Social-Democrats every one of them those to speak. There is something about the appearance of a radical man that proclaims him radical. It is not in his dress so much as it is the way he wears his hair—the pompadour. Taking the meeting altogether, I enjoyed it very much."

That pompadour test, albeit frivolous, is rather a joke on Ald. Seidel. As for the other Social-Democratic aldermen, their coiffures are not believed to be any different from the ordinary run of men.

Lawson fears the frenzied financiers will skip to Europe before they can be brought to justice. Well, why not let them skip? In Milwaukee there is a millionaire who took the poor man's oath only a few years ago, after breaking several banks, and he now lives in a bigger palace than ever and more backs are breaking to produce the accruing wealth he luxuriates in. Let 'em go, Lawson, let 'em go—and good riddance. Others will advance into their places, and this will add to our "prosperity!"

The judiciary committee of the Milwaukee city council has asked the Federated Trades Council to help it select the best out of six proposals for independent telephone franchises. After this the deluge! But it's a sign of the times just the same.

An exchange comments on the fact that the American newspapers have kept the people in ignorance of the remarkable elections being held in Denmark—in which most astonishing Social-Democratic gains are being shown. The thing amounts to a political upheaval. On the eighth day of the balloting the Social-Democrats had won 115 seats, the Radicals 64 and all the old parties combined 172. Great excitement is greeting the announcements of victories. Had the capitalist press of this country an object in keeping the news dark?

Even in little things will the workers when they get the power work revolutions. The *Worker of Australia* tells us of Labor Member Jim Page, who takes no stock in flummery.

"During the late session in the House of Reps., when the Deputy-Speaker was in the chair, he rose solemnly in his place, and said: 'I would like to ask you a question, sir, in connection with the Standing Orders. Why is there such a difference between the Speaker taking the chair and your doing the same thing? When the Speaker enters the Chamber there is a great parade of paraphernalia, and the Sergeant at arms marches in with this gilt affair (the mace) on his shoulder. When you take the chair you just simply sneak in and the mace is out of sight. (laughter.) Is this in accordance with the Standing Order? (laughter.) The Deputy-Speaker (brusquely): 'I understand that the procedure is strictly in order and in accordance with practice.' (laughter.)"

There are also a lot of old tawdry, lickspittle titles that we will surely do away with. Why should a low politician who happens to get elected by the worst elements to the office of mayor be addressed as "Your Honor?" Dishonor, would be more fitting. All these old trumpery titles and ceremonies are a relic of the days when the rubbish of earth were in power over the people, and made the people knuckle their foreheads to them and call them "Your Worships," and "Your Graces," and so on. To the scrap heap with the whole disgusting stuff! We'll apply the Jim Page method to it all.

Where is the worker's child the better off, in free America or in monarchical Germany? If you were asked that question, what would be your answer? If you said America, you'd lose.

In Germany children under 13 years of age cannot be employed at any occupation. Children under 16 years can only be employed between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Children between 13 and

14 years of age must pass an examination as to their educational attainments and can only be employed six hours a day, with one-hour intermission for recreation.

This the "haven of the oppressed" you know, but capitalism has had such complete sway, thanks to the thoughtlessness of the working man voter, that we are actually behind in the procession!

A theological squaw-man, the Rev. Thos. Barr, court preacher for the head of the corporation corruptors of local government in Milwaukee, broke out again in a tirade against Socialism in the "People's Pulpit," in Milwaukee, last Sunday. There's a local campaign coming on, in which corporation interests are at stake and there is a fear that Social-Democrats will be elected to clean out the local government which the men back of Barr have debauched. Why then shouldn't Barr fire the first gun for the corruptionists in the campaign? And what better scheme than to begin the fight for a continuance of corruption under a masquerade of Christianity? Especially when the "Rev." Barr is expected to even up his free board and keep at the Pfister hotel with religious "services."

The People's Pulpit was discredited long ago, and it has no influence. It reminds us of the guinea pig, to use an old illustration. The guinea pig does not come from Guinea and it is not a pig. Likewise the People's Pulpit does not belong to the people and it is not a pulpit. It is simply a decoy for corporation capitalist interests, with a theological pismire who blasphemes the very thought of Jesus to play the part of preacher.

As to his particular sermon last Sunday it was the usual clap-trap of the ignorant opponent of collectivism, with not a new thought in it, nor an "argument" that has not been exploded years and years ago: Socialism would turn society into a great, joyless machine; no wages under Socialism, just each one getting a dollop out of the heap; Socialism is against individuality; would mean revolution instead of evolution, and so on, absurdity upon absurdity. These are funny times!

Writing of the recent Social-Democratic victories in England, Comrade Max Hayes has this to say of Will Thorne: "Probably the most remarkable victory scored was that by Will Thorne, in West Ham, a suburb of London. Thorne stood as a straight Socialist and defeated Sir J. G. Nutting, Conservative, by a vote of 10,210 against 4,973. The latter played what he considered shrewd politics, having succeeded in lining up both the religious and the liquor elements, but the working class stood by 'Big Bill' almost to a man, and then there was nothing more to it, except count the votes. When I served as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Congress, two years ago, I spent about ten days in London, with Thorne vol-

DON'T VOTE LIKE SHEEP FOR A NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION! THE PLAN IS DANGEROUS.

There are certain individuals in the Socialist party who love to talk and whose chief joy and ambition in life is to "shine in conventions." These people want to hold a great extra convention in 1906, ostensibly for the purpose of constructing a new platform for the party and revising our articles of faith. These comrades—they are especially numerous in Chicago—have submitted resolutions calling for a convention to a party referendum. They reckon on the adoption of these resolutions—although the question is put stupidly and unconstitutionally—because it is well known that in a referendum every question usually carries.

We can, however, see no necessity for this extra convention. It will certainly cost a stack of money. It can do no good at this time. At best, it will make a lot of trouble. And in all probability, it will split the party.

And for various reasons. Such a convention would, for instance, furnish a fine opportunity to fan the flame of certain tactical differences of opinion in regard to trade unions. Although these tactical differences are purely trades union matters, and do not belong in the Forum of a Socialist convention, it is certain that they will be forced there, and it is also certain that if forced there they will tear the party to pieces. But that is just the very thing that certain fanatics and also certain schemers desire.

Then there is also a chance to split the party on the "unity question." For after having had several "unity questions" in the past, we have a brand new one before us now—that is the question of uniting with the Socialist Labor Party. Within the last few weeks several conferences have been held for the purpose of uniting the Socialists and the Socialist Labor

HERE'S SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

Barring city real estate, more than half the country's property is under the form of corporate ownership.

The corporate transactions exceed in magnitude, perhaps nine to one, all the other business transactions of our people put together.

Quoted from article of Judge Crosscup in *American Magazine* for December.

untarily serving as guide, and I shall never forget the many kindnesses and sacrifices made by this splendid fellow.

Many of the American trade unionists will remember Will Thorne as British delegate to the Kansas City A. F. of L. convention. He is a great, big, manly man in body, mind and heart. As most men in the labor movement, here or in any other part of the globe, Thorne has received some mighty hard knocks. Although but a common laborer, he has been honored by being blacklisted by the union-baiting employers in Great Britain because of his activity in combining the laborers. He is an exceptionally able organizer and is at present serving as national secretary of the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union.

The mendacious Associated Press sent out despatches saying that Jack London had said in a speech before Yale students, "To Hell with the constitution!" The facts are now coming in. What London really did was to quote Roosevelt's friend Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado, who in putting down the miners' strike in that state said "To Hell with the constitution," and London said that if capitalism set the constitution aside, the workers might also.

In respect to the hypocritical howl sent up by the capitalist press, who would have us believe all of a sudden that a constitution adopted during the infancy of this country remains sacred for all time, the *New York Worker* recalls to mind the time when the Abolitionists did not hesitate to denounce the constitution for its sanction of human slavery. Wendell Phillips on one occasion, when a man in his audience cried out "God bless the constitution!" waited a moment and then thundered back the same sentence with the word *bless* changed to something more inelegant but forceful.

One of the reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons insisted by upon the new British labor members is that the House shall meet at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 6 p. m. At present the sessions of the Commons begin at 2 p. m. and, with a two hour adjournment for dinner, continue until 2 or 3 in the morning.

It is not probable that the labor

men will get this reform, because more of the members of Parliament are business or professional men who cannot attend Parliament until after 4 p. m. as a rule.

No effort will be made to reform the hours of the House of Lords. The peers sit daily from 4 p. m. until 4:45 p. m. as the Lords rise superior to the necessity of a quorum. It is rare that more than half a dozen attend one session unless some measure that threatens to reform the feudal land laws or the church of England is before Parliament.

We have received a circular letter from a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (that means "revolution," but we are afraid we shall scare some capitalist editors if we spell it out) asking us to say a word against the spoiling of Niagara Falls by commercial interests seeking cheap water power.

Gladly we say amen to the attitude of these daughters of Revolution, and we cannot but add that in taking up such a meritorious cause these daughters are redeeming themselves for their foolish flag-worship campaign of a year or so ago.

Whatever of power is to be derived from Niagara Falls should be secured by the Canadian and American governments, and in such a way as to in no way destroy the grandeur of that great wonder of the world. As it is now the capitalists have so far drawn off the water from the Niagara river just above the Falls that it has been found necessary to sink masses of concrete in the river bed to so regulate the flow that a portion of the Falls will not go dry!

In next week's *HERALD* we shall begin a notable series of articles by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain", entitled:

"New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism."

It will be one of the finest groups of propaganda articles ever written and you should make the fullest use of it. See that your neighbor reads it also.

It is unfortunate that the idea of a national convention has only begun to be debated after the referendum is in progress. Many will have voted for it before realizing the danger that lurks in the proposition. If your local has already voted, it can annul its vote and send in a new one to headquarters, providing it does so in time.

The main reasons given for wanting a national convention of our party this year are about the flimsiest and the most hypocritical of anything that could be advanced.

We make a special propaganda rate for the *HERALD* of ten cents for ten weeks. If you are afraid to ask him for a half-dollar ask him for a ten cent subscription.

PEOPLE IS IN REALITY THE PARTY THAT IS LEAST UNDER THE CONTROL OF ITS PARTY.

People is in reality the party that is least under the control of its party. Yet, we have a good many men who will parrot-like repeat the phrases that are thrown out for the unthinking. Furthermore, we have some men in our party, who are a hundred times more unscrupulous than DeLeon, and have not a hundredth part of his brains, training, and education. These fellows hate DeLeon and are jealous of him, but they would like to establish a DeLeon organization in our party with themselves on top. But between DeLeon and our imitation DeLeons we would a thousand times rather choose DeLeon, who is at least a man.

Moreover, this extra convention would put right into the hands of the "uncompromising" theorists of a more or less impossible type to make the most of their "clear-cut class-consciousness," so-called.

As for the national platform, it is already "holy" enough and long winded enough. It was framed at the last national convention by the Rev. George D. Herron, and was then considered the eighth wonder of the world by some of the very same people who now want other phrases. The inintelligibility of Socialism is of course contained in our present national platform, otherwise we would not have accepted it. And it went safely through the last national campaign, and surely it can hold together till the next regular convention. These men who are now bent on tearing up the "only American platform" ever constructed, are as a rule the men who swear today that no one can be a true Socialist without this or that phrase, and tomorrow are ready to finally tear the party all to pieces if the phrase is not altered, and "their" holy words inserted.

We are decidedly opposed to calling an extra convention.

Will They Ever Be Wiser?

By Victor L. Berger.

IT is really wonderful how the very same swindle can be repeated again and again, if the people who practice it know how to wait for the "psychological moment" and then use it. The cries of indignation have scarcely died away against the aldermen who gave away rights and privileges to a street railway company without getting anything in return—that is, any thing for the city. And now our Common Council is again ready to grant rights and privileges to street railway companies, without getting any remuneration for the city whatsoever. The Merchants and Manufacturers Association, an organization composed mainly of labor exploiters, business grafters and speculators, is willing to act as midwife for this swindle. And the only aldermen who opposed this openly crooked business, were the Social-Democrats.

In former days, when privileges were granted to the railroads or street car companies, the cry was always raised, "Greater Milwaukee needs these improvements." We grant that Milwaukee needs these things and much more. However, these enterprises are undertaken for the profits that are in it, and the city therefore ought to have a share in the profits. It is true that the city can build no interurban lines. But it is also true that certain capitalist cliques will coin hundreds of thousands of dollars every year out of these undertakings, and so it is their duty to pay at least a small part of their profits into the city treasury. Yet our aldermen will not hear to it. Even the eight-hour clause, as well as the requirement to recognize the unions, was unanimously voted down by our city fathers, the nine Social-Democrats excepted. And as to submitting the franchise to a referendum of the people the capitalist aldermen of course want nothing of the kind.

But our representatives in the common council will not be swayed by the appeal of the "Merchants and Manufacturers" to the grafter instinct of the politicians in the board of aldermen. Our representatives will be guided solely by our platform, and they will guard the interests of the people. Our Social-Democratic aldermen will not only stand by the amendments introduced, but also demand that the franchises shall be made subject to amendments of the common council in the future, as all franchises granted of late years, by every other city are now made.

And there is also another very important provision in the franchises which the common council seems to have overlooked. The new franchises stipulate a straight five cent fare. Now this is even worse and more than what the infamous steal of May 3, 1900 granted to the Milwaukee Electric Railway Company. At that time the people of Milwaukee were almost frantic and ready to lynch our aldermen for having yielded the six tickets for a quarter for five years—but now it seems our aldermen are willing to fix five cent fares for thirty years. The least that can be done in that respect is to amend the franchise in such a way that the clause will read "not more than five cents." At the same time the common council ought to get the power to regulate the fare in future as the business of the company will warrant. In other words, after the company has secured a five per cent interest on its actual investment the common council ought to have a right to reduce the fare to four or even to three cents,—and do this before the investment is watered to three times over of its value, as is the case with the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

And as to the "Milwaukee Southern Railway,"—a Chicago promoter, by the name of Wood, is asking for the right of way in Milwaukee and for the exchange of a strip of land from our parks in order to be able to establish a terminal in this city,—we will say this:

Additional railroad facilities are no doubt necessary for Milwaukee, but we ought to be guided by common sense and modern ideas in that respect as in any other. The cry of "more competition," which is raised by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, does not appeal to us at all.

To begin with, we are absolutely certain, that even if the Milwaukee Southwestern, so-called, should be built, there would be no "more competition" than we have now. The new road would be built to make money of course. And the first thing its officials would do, therefore, would be to have a "gentleman's understanding" with the Milwaukee Road and with the Northwestern.

So there would be no more competition than there is now.

But that does not bother us much. Let the Merchants and Manufacturers Association look out for that.

Nor is there any possible guarantee against the stock of this new road being bought up by the financial power of either the Milwaukee Road or the Northwestern. But we do not care for that either.

There is another question in our mind. A franchise or right of way for a terminal in Milwaukee is worth a great deal of money to the right party. Now this city ought at least to make sure that the party who gets it is the right party. And then the city ought to ask for something tangible in return. The time is past forever when such valuable franchises and rights of way are thrown at promoters without any further questions. And Promoter Wood has actually nothing to back up his schemes, excepting perseverance and a glib tongue. He has not spent \$10,000 so far. Of course as soon as he gets the right of way, he will try to raise the capital necessary or sell it to anybody who will give him the most money for it. He may possibly make a half million or even a million.

Now why should not the city try to make this money? Why could not the city get into touch with railroad companies in the open market and ask for bids for the right of way, and for the terminals? Why must the city throw this valuable franchise at some fakir or grafter and even then not be at all sure of it that the fellow will be able to make good?

O tempora! O mores! It seems that some people and especially the so-called "business men" never will get wiser. But we are standing for a new world and represent the interests of a different class. And we will represent these interests without fear and without fail.

Victor L. Berger.

There lies before us a picture of a gang of American Indians engaged in road building out in the once wild West. How has civilization dealt with the erewhile proud Indian? His aristocratic notions about work ridely shattered!

In their special pleading for capitalism some of our capitalist papers are likely to run foul of a very considerable proportion of the community who are sincere followers of an humble person "who had not where to lay his head." A Washington paper says, for instance: "No man has yet lived to benefit the world who was not a capitalist." Will the Christians agree to that?

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are about to enter the most momentous political struggle that has ever confronted a local movement in the history of our cause in this country, and they should be able to go into it single-minded. In spite of this there hangs over their heads a cloud and it should be removed as soon as possible. We re-

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The Strange Story of the Emperor's New Clothes.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S POWERFUL SATIRE ON OFFICIAL HUMBAG AND CREDULITY. THE MODERN APPLICATION.

Translated by CHRISTIAN BOTKER, Chicago.

Of all the fairy tales of the great master Hans Christian Andersen, no one, it seems to me, has greater significance or deeper meaning than this little story about "The Emperor's New Clothes." It is a happy satire upon official humbug and the credulity of people generally, and it holds good to-day as fully as "many years ago." Most people are still living on old-time ideas, thinking in old-fashioned ways, having all-around accepted conservative, not to say reactionary opinions about material as well as spiritual matters. Very few are using their brains or their eyes or dare to believe, not to say speak the truth, if they happen to see it. If this wasn't so, capitalism, for instance, would not last many days, as it really means misery and a travesty upon life for most people. They have nothing to lose but their chains, nevertheless they cling to the ruling "system" because they are born in it, raised to love and honor it, and when capitalism struts forth they stand in awe for its grand display, although it is really stark naked for anything good, at least as far as "the common people" are concerned. But, lo! All at once a little child saw and spoke the truth about the Emperor and finally the truth dawned upon all the people. And now when Socialism has seen and said that the beauty and greatness of capitalism is a huge force the truth of it can not be concealed. It is still only whispered, but it is surely, if slowly dawning upon all the people, that capitalism has nothing on!—Translator

Many years ago there lived an Emperor who was so excessively fond of grand new clothes that he spent all his money upon them, that he might be very fine. He did not care about his soldiers, nor about the theatre, and only liked to drive out and show his new clothes. He had a coat for every hour of the day; and just as they say of a king, "He is in council," so they always said of him, "The Emperor is in the wardrobe."

In the great city in which he lived it was always very merry; every day came many strangers; one day two rogues came; they gave themselves out as weavers, and declared: they could weave the finest stuff any one could imagine. Not only were their colors and patterns, they said, uncommonly beautiful, but the clothes made of the stuff possessed the wonderful quality that they became invisible to any one who was unfit for the office he held or was incorrigibly stupid.

"Those would be capital clothes!" thought the Emperor. "If I wore those I should be able to find out what men in my empire are not fit for the places they have; I could tell the clever from the dunces. Yes, the stuff must be woven for me directly!"

And he gave the two rogues a great deal of cash in hand that they begin their work at once.

As for them, they put up two looms and pretended to be working; but they had nothing at all on their looms. They at once demanded the finest silk and the costliest gold; this they put into their own pockets, and worked at the empty looms till late into the night.

"I should like to know how far they have got on with the stuff," thought the Emperor. But he felt quite uncomfortable when he thought that those who were not fit for their offices could not see it. He believed, indeed, that he had nothing to fear for himself, but yet he preferred first to send some one else to see how matters stood. All the people in the city knew what peculiar power the stuff possessed, and all were anxious to see how bad or stupid their neighbors were."

"I will send my honest old Minister to the weavers" thought the Emperor. "He can judge best how the stuff looks, for he has sense, and no one understands his office better than he."

Now the old minister went out into the hall where the two rogues sat working at the empty looms. "Mercy on us!" thought the old Minister, and he opened his eyes wide. "I cannot see anything at all!" But he did not say this.

Both the rogues begged him to be so good as to come nearer, and asked if he did not approve of the colors and the patterns. Then they pointed to the empty loom, and the poor old minister went on opening his eyes, but he could see nothing for there was nothing to see.

"Mercy!" thought he, can I indeed be so stupid? I never thought that, and not a soul must know it. Am I not fit for my office? No, it will never do for me to tell that I could not see the stuff."

"Don't you say anything of it!" asked one, as he went on weaving.

"O, it is charming—quite enchanting!" answered the old minister, as he peered through his spectacles. "What a fine pattern and what colors! Yes I shall tell the Emperor that I am very much pleased with it."

"Well we are glad of that," said both the weavers; and then they named the colors, and explained the strange pattern. The old minister listened attentively that he might be able to repeat it when the Emperor came. And he did so.

Now the rogues asked for more money, and silk and gold, which they declared they wanted for weaving. They put all into their own pockets and not a thread was put upon the loom, they continued to work on the empty frames as before.

The Emperor soon sent again, dispatching another honest officer of the court, to see how the weaving was going on, and if the stuff would soon be ready. He fared just like the first; he looked and looked, but as there was nothing to be seen but the empty looms he could see nothing.

"Is not that a pretty piece of stuff?" asked the two rogues; and they displayed and explained the handsome pattern which was not there at all.

"I am not stupid!" thought the man; it must be my good office, for which I am not fit. "It is funny enough, but I must not let it be noticed."

And so he praised the stuff which he did not see, and expressed his pleasure at the beautiful colors and charming patterns.

"Yes, it is enchanting," he told the Emperor.

All the people in the town were talking of the gorgeous stuff. The Emperor wished to see it himself while it was still upon the loom. With a whole crowd of chosen men, among whom were also the two honest statesmen who had already been there, he went to the cunning rogues, who were now weaving with might and main without a fibre or thread.

"Is not that splendid!" said the two statesmen, who had already been there once. Does not your majesty remark the patterns and the colors?" And they pointed to the empty loom, for they thought that the others could see the stuff.

"What's this?" thought the Emperor. "I can see nothing at all! That is terrible. Am I stupid? Am I not fit to be Emperor?" That would be the most dreadful thing that could happen to me. "O, it is very pretty," he said aloud. "It has our highest approbation." And he nodded in a contented way and gazed at the empty loom, for he would not say that he saw nothing. The whole suite whom he had with him looked and looked and saw nothing, any more than the rest; but, like the Emperor, they said: "That is pretty," and consoled him to wear the splendid new clothes for the first time at the great procession that was presently to take place. "It is splendid, excellent," went from mouth to mouth. On all sides there seemed to be general rejoicing, and the Emperor gave the rogues the title of Imperial Court Weavers.

The whole night before the morning on which the procession was to take place, the rogues were up, and kept more than 16 candles burning. The people could see that they were hard at work completing the Emperor's new clothes. They pretended to take the stuff down from the loom; they made cuts in the air with great scissors; they sewed with needles without thread; and at last they said: "Now the clothes are ready."

The Emperor came himself with his noblest cavaliers; and the rogues rited up one arm as if they were holding something; and said: "See here are the trousers! here is the coat! here is the cloak," and so on. "It is as light as a spider's web; one would think one had nothing on, but that is just the beauty of it."

"Yes," said all the cavaliers; but they could not see anything, or nothing was there. "Will your Imperial Majesty please to condescend to take off

your clothes?" said the rogues, "then we will put on you the new clothes here in front of the great mirror."

The Emperor took off his clothes, and the rogues pretended to put on him each new garment as it was ready; and the Emperor turned round and round before the mirror.

"O, how well they look, how capably they fit!" said all. "What a pattern! What colors! That is a splendid dress."

They are standing outside with the canopy which is to be borne above Your Majesty in the procession," announced the head Master of Ceremonies.

"Well, I am ready," replied the Emperor. "Does it not suit me well?" And then he turned again to the mirror, for he wanted it to appear as if he contemplated his adornment with great interest.

The two chamberlains, who were to carry the train, stooped down with their hands towards the floor, just as if they were picking up the mantle; then they pretended to be holding something in the air. They

did not dare to let it be noticed that they saw nothing.

So the Emperor went in procession under the rich canopy, and every one in the street said: "How incomparable are the Emperor's new clothes! What a train he has to his mantle! How it fits him!" No one would let it be perceived that he could see nothing, for that would have shown that he was not fit for his office, or was very stupid. No clothes of the Emperor had ever met with a success as these.

"But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.

I. We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods

which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it possible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class pro-

duces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division

and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be work-

ers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and franchise of land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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DR. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.



A COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

Prof. Wm. H. Cook, for thirty years Dean of the Cleveland State Medical College, writes "the author as follows:

"I have examined your book, 'A Physician in the House,' and am much pleased with its contents and form. Every family should know how to care for the health of the household, which is a human right and duty. Your book gives me the information needed and in language the people can readily understand. I congratulate you on so wisely and strictly to the use of non-poisonous remedies—the one true principle that should guide all treatment of disease, and which I have advocated in my practice for forty years or more. Yours truly, Wm. H. Cook."

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The Life of the Worker as Viewed by Spencer.

THE GREAT SCIENTIST POINTS OUT THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT ON CHARACTER AS APPLIED TO THE DISPOSSESSED.

A correspondent sends us the following cutting from Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," with the suggestion that it might be useful:—

"It is a pity that those who speak disparagingly of the masses have not wisdom enough to make due allowance for the unfavorable circumstances in which the masses are placed. Suppose that after weighing the evidence it should turn out that the working men do exhibit greater vices than those more comfortably off; does it therefore follow that they are morally worse? Shall as much be expected from their hands as from those born into a more fortunate position? Surely the lot of the hard-handed laborer is pitiable enough without having harsh judgments passed upon him. To be wholly sacrificed to other men's happiness; to be made a mere human tool; to have every faculty subordinated to the sole function of work—this, one would say, is alone a misfortune, needing all sympathy for its mitigation. It is very easy for you, oh, respectable citizen, seated in your easy chair, with your feet on the fender, to hold 'brain on the misconduct of the people, very easy for you to be a pattern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriety. What else should you be? Here you are surrounded by comforts, possessing multiplied sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fulfill, and prospects of a competency for old age. If you do not contract dissipated habits where is the merit? How would these virtues of yours stand the wear and tear of poverty? Where would our prudence and self-denial be if you were deprived of all the hopes that now stimulate you; if you had no better prospect than that of the Dorsetshire farm servant with his seven shillings a week, or that of the perpetually straitened stocking weaver, or that of the mill hand with

emancipation of the workers from the thralldom of capital meant 'the coming slavery.'—Justice, London.

John's Holiday Gift.

John D. Rockefeller drew his quarterly pay envelope this week into which the American people put \$5,000,000 for the privilege of using the oil in the earth that he and his gang claim the right to monopolize. Dividends from railways, mines, banks, manufacturing, etc., will swell Mr. Rockefeller's income up to \$10,000,000 this year, and some who claim to know insist that the figures will be nearer \$60,000,000. But a few millions more or less don't make much difference. The main point to be considered is that this steady stream of gold is pouring in upon Rockefeller with little or no effort on his part. He loafed about Cleveland all summer, and now he is killing time down around New York. In marked contrast to the announcements that appear in the prosperity-puffing organs of Rockefeller's fabulous income, we might call attention to one of the late reports of the United States labor commissioner showing the wages received by those who actually work. He says that in Indiana the average among 48,225 employees is \$8.77 a week. In Illinois among 80,861 the weekly average wage was just the initiative, to leave their

homes and start westward, and the said push," he says "comes from the outside. Every immigrant is a source of revenue (1) to the sub-agents of the steamship and railway companies in his native town; (2) to the village contractor or employment boss who illegally contracts to supply an employment agency in New York or Chicago with so many laborers per annum; (3) to the general agents of the transportation companies drumming up trade throughout Europe, and to the companies themselves which do an immigrant business of \$50,000,000 yearly; (4) to the employment agent, contractor or padrone in America, and (5) to the great corporations and manufacturing and engineering firms who hire these unskilled laborers at the lowest living wage.

Some Aristocratic Tastes!

J. R. Anderson, who is the purchasing agent for the Panama canal commission, has forwarded the following necessary articles of utility to make the dirt fly on the big ditch:

Thirty-six work tables for ladies. One hundred dozen high, best quality, latest style gentlemen's collars. One hundred dozen turn-down, latest style gentlemen's collars, best.

One hundred dozen various style, best quality, gentlemen's collars. Six dozen best silk pocket handkerchiefs for gentlemen. One thousand pairs best tan sewed shoes for gentlemen, and 1,000 pairs best colored leather shoes. One thousand gentlemen's best suit cases. Quantity of Rogers' best quality table cutlery, quadruple silver plated. Desert, table and silver spoons of best quality. Case of 5-o'clock tea sets. One hundred umbrellas at \$5.00 each. One hundred shaving sets. One hundred razors. Twenty dozen ladies' night robes. Twenty dozen dress shirts. It is said that steam shovels will be sent later on. The political pills identified with the canal commission have a greater snap than swindlers of the New York insurance companies.—*Miner's Magazine*.

As to the Late Revolution. Katsky uses the following words in the columns of that staid and scientific publication, *Die Neue Zeit*:

"Never since the birth of our party, has one of its conventions met during such violently revolutionary times as exist to-day. Even the events of 1870-1871 pale compared

France in 1870-1871. The Russian revolt, in spite of its occasionally strong proletarian character, constitutes the conclusion of the era of bourgeois revolution in Europe. It also in spite of the bourgeois character, which it still bears, constitutes the beginning of the era of proletarian revolution upon which we are just entering. The events of 1870-1871 broke the lethargy of all Europe, and destroyed the equilibrium of its relations. It opened for Europe, with the single temporary exception of Russia and Turkey, a period of peace and free economic development.

"The events of 1905, on the contrary, throw all relations however fixed they may have been in the past, into a state of instability; they conceal within themselves war, famine, violent overthrow of the present legal order of landlords and usurers, violent resistance of the proletariat, revolutionary conditions of all kinds.

How suddenly such situations can arise in a country where but yesterday all the world considered them impossible is shown by Hungary.

"It is impossible for us to tell at the present moment what form this struggle will take or what tasks for us will come out of this witches' kettle. But one thing is certain, and that is that we can depend upon almost anything sooner than the permanence of the present situation. No politician is so sure of early shipwreck as the one who depends upon the permanence of existing institutions.

"Every moment of to-day is pregnant with surprises; it is a time to watch with open eyes, to examine every change on the political horizon, to keep in readiness for the most strenuous exertions, for the political barometer indicates storms ahead."

Propaganda Bargains!

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CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM.
By Allan L. Benson.
Engene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fall into its mission."
Single copies, 5 cts.; 50 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$2.50.

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.
By Winfield E. Gaylord.
Just the pamphlet needed for an understanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won. It is an excellent work for reference. Locals in cities should keep a supply constantly on hand. Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.50.

A Faith that is Not Mere Dreaming!

John Spargo's Ringing Words, Reprinted by Request.

A profound faith in the ultimate realization of human brotherhood and comradeship is implied by the very name we Social Democrats bear. Good old Bronterre O'Brien, who in the rich mist of his powerful mind coined the phrase we do so proudly write for name upon our banners, sounded the very depths of our philosophy and sealed the heights of our faith when he declared, now more than sixty years ago, that Brotherhood could never be realized in the world until Liberty reigned in the world; and that Liberty could never reign in the world until the system permitting private ownership of socially necessary things was destroyed.

little child lives into dividends shall cease and the tender babes be given their natural fellowship with bird and flower.

"Dreams! Dreams! Only dreams!" you say. Yes, we are dreamers and this is our great and glorious dream. But before you sneer at the dreamers or the dream, look at the great army of dreamers.

Yonder peasant on Russian steppe, bowed with oppressing toil, dreams that dream, sees that vision of a redeemed and revivified world, and the load of his life is lightened. And that poor mother in Siberian exile, torn from the home where she was the love-crowned queen, could not bear the anguish of her lone exile but for the same vision.

stream at the bidding of their masters, the vision appears and hatred, ignorant, blind hatred, is banished from many a heart.

How vast the army of dreamers! Time was when only the lone prophet in Israel dreamed such a dream or saw such a vision. He saw through the centuries the time to be "when the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks." He told of his vision, but men derided and cried out, "Dreamer of vain dreams!" The number of the prophets grew but slowly. The lonely Nazarene, homeless and poor; Campanella the Italian monk; Sir Thomas More, Saint Simon and Fourier, Robert Owen and the brave German tailor, Wilhelm Deitling. So the line of the "dreamers" grew and spanned the centuries.

So when we today declare for the social ownership of all socially necessary things; when we denounce the system which makes private property master of the common life; when we urge our demands that the means of the common life, produced as they are by the common labor and experience of the world, be owned in common, we are more than a mere political party aiming at political supremacy.

In German workshops and garisons tired workers and polluted prisoners dream the same dream and their faces are lit of the same hope-light.

From the vineyards of France and from the cities come sound of glad songs: They are singing of the same hope. And Italy and Spain join in the strain.

But not till the clarion call of the great twin spirits, Marx and Engels, called upon the workers of the world to unite did we realize that the power to make the vision real rested entirely with ourselves.

Now how the army of dreamers has grown! And how it grows! It is no longer the dream of the lone prophet or the poet. It is the dream now of millions in all lands, of all creeds, of all tongues. It is the dream of nations now. And as Lowell truly sings: "The dreams that nations dream come true!"

We are the apostles of the great universal religious impulse. The faith of Humanity that the Brotherhood of Man shall yet be universally recognized.

From England's industrial hells and from the abysses of her great cities, those frightful dens of misery and squalor, a shout of increasing volume tells that they have seen the same vision and dreamed the same dream as that which inspires the workers of our own land from the crowded tenements of New York to the crowded tenements of San Francisco; on the small New England farm and the great prairie wheat farm; in the coal mines that lie in the heart of the Alleghenies and the metaliferous mines of the Rockies.

Every moment of to-day is pregnant with surprises; it is a time to watch with open eyes, to examine every change on the political horizon, to keep in readiness for the most strenuous exertions, for the political barometer indicates storms ahead."

Thus we proclaim our faith in the highways and the byways of the world and sing it in our songs. We are the heralds of the Golden Age of Peace. "The day is coming," we cry, "when the cannon's roar will be silenced by the Peace-Song of a free and glad world. The day is coming, its dawning is at hand, when Socialism triumphant will break down the last barrier that keeps a single child from the fullest enjoyment of the vast heritage prepared for it through long centuries of pain and toil. The day is at hand when there shall be no man master of another's bread and life; when the words "master" and "slave" and all their hypocritical latter-day equivalents shall pass from human speech and memory. The day is nearer than most of us think or know when the ghoulish coining of

found to be \$9.70. In Missouri the average for 10,000 is \$8.70 per week. The employees of the woolen mills of New Jersey get \$6.43 a week. The factory hands of Pennsylvania get \$9.28. The anthracite coal miners get \$9.53 a week and the helpers in the mines average \$5.89.

If a colony of lunatics piled up millions of wealth for a few among them and retained barely enough to keep body and soul together, as an intelligent people we would naturally pity their helplessness. But why should we continue to reason along these lines when comparisons are odious?—*Cleveland Citizen*.

In far off Australia tens of thousands of toilers, gathered from all climes and speaking all tongues, find inspiration in the same dream. It is life itself to them. And where Africa's millions gather in mine or factory, upon the cities' streets or the great karoo, the dream unites Boer and Briton, Kaffir and White in one strong brotherhood.

And even mid the battles din where Russ slave and Jap slave fight till their blood mingles in one red

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LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. W. J. Grottel, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reicher, Chairman.
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STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Gunz, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Edward Gunz, late of the City of Milwaukee in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Olga Gunz by this Court.

IT IS ORDERED: That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday in August A. D. 1906, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Edward Gunz, deceased, shall present all claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Edward Gunz, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November 1906, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands shall be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 2nd day of February 1906.

By the Court,
PAUL D. CARPENTER,
County Judge.

RICHARD ELISNER,
Attorney of Estate.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

General Labor Notes.

The last echo of the woodworkers' strike was heard in Chicago recently when the Phoenix Parlor Frame Co. and the National Parlor Furniture Co. granted the union shop.

Pittsburg plasterers have been granted an advance of 20 cents per day. They now make \$4.50 per day of eight hours.

The Railroad Iron Workers and Tra k Layers' Union, which was formerly affiliated with the Knights of Labor and withdrew from that body, has applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter.

An agreement has been signed between the Granite Cutters' Union and their employers in Philadelphia, under which the men have been granted an increase in wages, shorter hours and a closed shop for three years.

Since the successful strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York, several weeks ago, their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 14 of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include German, French, English and Italian singers.

The enforcement of the child labor law of Ohio has caused the glass manufacturers to raise an awful howl about ruination staring them in the face and an effort is being made to have the Legislature modify the law for their benefit.

Again the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the Federated Trades Council, in all cities of the state, is renewing the crusade begun a year ago to organize a teachers' union. The teachers of this city are not much in favor of such an organization and it is very doubtful if the effort will meet with satisfactory results. At the time the first attempt was made, circulars were sent out to every schoolmaster and teacher in Wisconsin, outlining the benefits of union labor organization, but no decisive action was taken by the federation in following up the circular. The present effort, it is thought, will result in some tangible outcome.—Eau Claire Leader.

Judging from reports in the labor press, a lively building season is anticipated and the unions in various parts of the country are busily formulating new wage scales. That there will be quite a few strikes is undoubted and the open shop question will probably be the bone of contention in most cases.

More I. W. W. Scabbery.

Bro. James Sheehan, acting business agent of the Federated Trades Council while Bro. Weber is out in the state, went to the Schlitz brewery last Wednesday to investigate two structural iron workers from Chicago who were known to be non-union. On being asked if they were members of the Structural Iron Workers the men finally admitted that they were not, but drew



Daily Paper. "Workmen demand their rights."

out of their pockets cards of the I. W. W., duly signed by Sherman and Trautman—one of them also drew out a party card which showed he was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh ward branch in Chicago! On being interrogated the brewery proprietors denied that

MILWAUKEE UNIONISTS.—VI.

Bro. Paul E. Keller is treasurer of the Milwaukee Patternmakers' union and has served in that capacity since 1903. Prior to that year he was financial secretary of the union for two years. The Patternmakers are among the most progressive of the organized workers of the city and have long been in



Paul E. Keller.

the lead in making unionism count for something in Milwaukee. Bro. Keller is also active in the Social-Democratic party and is secretary of the Tenth Ward Branch. He is twenty-five years of age, and married. Unionism is made strong by the presence among its workers of just such men as Bro. Keller.

they had tried to violate their agreement with the brewery unions but said the men represented themselves as union men and claimed to have regular cards. However, the employment of the men was a clear violation and the brewery finally took the work away from them and they slunk back to Chicago. From all evidences at hand it is clear that the I. W. W. is simply travelling the road that the DeLeon S. T. & L. A. traveled and organized labor will have to be constantly on its guard against its disruptive tactics.

Freie Gemeinde hall, Mart. Imhoff, Secy., 281 Pearson st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Hedly, Secy., 165 Harmon st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave., Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141.)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.

Brewery Teamsters Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Secy., 950 Winnebago street.

Pricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider Secy., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. B. J. McEvoy, Secy., 309 15th st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 473 Holton street.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av.

Building Employees (formerly Janitors) Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Wiedrich, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut st.

Local Labor Notes.

On March 26 the Barber union will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the advent of the union.

Beginning May 1, the Bakers' union of Milwaukee will demand an advance in the wage scale. At present the first class bakers receive \$14 a week, which is lower than the wages paid in many other cities.

The finance committee of the city council on Thursday unanimously voted to recommend an appropriation of \$300 toward the bringing of the travelling Tuberculosis Exhibit here from Boston, as petitioned to do by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Several city physicians, and the Revs. Jacobs and Smith, appeared in support of the proposition.

It is expected that Sunday closing of the barber shops of the city will be effected by the first of next month. A conference was to have been held this week between the journeymen and the master barbers, but it was prevented by stormy weather. It is said, however, that a large number of the employers are in favor of the move.

The Iron Molders will have a twentieth anniversary ball at the South Side turner hall, this Saturday evening.

Fifteen new members in one week was the report made by business agent Chas. Williams at the meeting of the Painters at Lyceum hall, Thursday evening. A raise will be asked for May 1.

Scab Musicians at a Resort.

The proprietor of the Cardinal, an after-theatre restaurant on Third street across from the Palm Garden, last week dismissed its union musicians and imported a number of "musikers" from Chicago, who, being of a cheaper grade of ability agreed to play for prices way below the union scale. Milwaukee has rather prided itself on the artistic quality of the music furnished at such down town places in the city and has cultivated a discriminating taste that does not brook inferiority.

The Cannon Injunction.

The attorney for the Cannon company has filed a motion of prejudice against all Milwaukee judges in the injunctive proceedings brought by them against the Typographical Union officers and an outside judge will be called in to try the case. The attorney for the union is Comrade W. F. Thiel, our candidate for city attorney.

UNION BREAD.

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Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Winder Hotel, Milwaukee st., opposite Academy.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy., 496 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chesnut st. Jul. Burgier, Secy., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 318 State st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, at North and Teutonia av. P. J. Van'Roo, Secy., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. Rud. Rohrass, Secy., 1012 Ring st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Mueller, Secy., 837 18 th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenbay av. Jul. Witke Secy., 1439 11th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday cor. Fond du Lac and North aves. Wm. Griebling, Secy., 1242 20th st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Ed. Griesbaum, Secy., 1134 North Pierce st.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burmeister, Secy., 1381 5th st.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. Chas. A. Hornburg, Secy., 1022 Booth st.

(Continued on next page)



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IDA DOESE, Plaintiff.

AUGUST BOESE, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

RICHARD ELISNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address, No. 140 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Mary Oakes, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Oakes, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

E. H. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Mainspring of Corruption.

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political

LABOR NOTES—Con. from page 5.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.

Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy., 318 State st.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Secy., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Secy., 1062 1/2 18th st.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. DeShane, Secy., 2106 Lloyd st.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schienbein's hall, Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Secy., Cudahy, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth ave. C.

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thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future, and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it.

We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Men" Superstition.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-

L. Kuchinsky, c. o. 882 Garden street.

District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Machinists. Meets 1st Saturday every month at 306 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg. room 8). E. M. Brah, Secy.-Treas., 168 Ogden av.

Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Secy., 709 Hilbernia ave.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Secy., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10. Witters, business agt., 318 State street.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 5002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. A. Renz, jr., 555 22nd st.

Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Secy., 461 16th st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 315 State st. Anna Schmarneck, 132 6th av.

Garment Workers' Union No. 191, 2nd and 4th Friday, 809-811 Teutonia ave. Anton Paper, Jr., Secy., 648 14th st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 901 Kinnickinnic ave. Fred Jackson, Secy., 271 Graham st.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred Koepke, Secy., 704 Greenbush st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Secy., 381 Washington street.

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790-298-300—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at Louis Lustfeld, 556 East Water street.

Holmes Lodge No. 3. (Apprentices). Meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays at Jack's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aves. Hugo Herman, Rec. Secy., 506 2nd av.

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jennis, Secy., 1110 Teutonia ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruener's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Secy., 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at Grove st. and National ave. Fred Grundman, Secy., 566 Grove st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Ernst Holz, Secy., 387 18th st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Secy., 346 Booth st.

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pearce, Secy., 133 Clinton street.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 54. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Secy., 528 Cass st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Jos. Fischer, Secy., c. o. 1013 Garden st.

Licensed Tugmen No. 390—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Secy., 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Louis Rottler, Secy., 853 7th street.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Grossett, Secy., 406 39th st.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 306 National av. Edw. Ballering, Secy., 354 Grove st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National av. Paul Stein, Secy., 940 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bocher, Secy., 783 14th st.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Secy., 1123 Burleigh street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred Haeha, Secy., 603 Union st.

Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, O. Q. Brown, Secy., Box No. 432.

Marine Cooks' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Secy., 133 Clinton street.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Jacobus, 208 4th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9 E. H. Thomas, Secy., 344 6th st.

Painters' Local No. 1006—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Secy., 566 3rd ave.

Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3rd st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th st.

OUR CANDIDATES:

For Mayor: **WM. A. ARNOLD.**

For Comptroller: **HARRY E. BRIGGS.**

For Treasurer: **JACOB HUNGER.**

For City Attorney: **WM. F. THIEL.**

(Subject to the Primary Election.)

Democrats, elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.

And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand

that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:

a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.

3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood

and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost—to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

5. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

ORGANIZED LABOR CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday 3rd and Chestnut sts. C. A. Lund, Secy., 551 Union st.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 306 National ave. Chester Desing, 807 National ave.

Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg. Grove and National. Room No. 9. Fred French, Secy., 278 Lenox st.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, c. o. of Wetzel Bros.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarz, 658 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Mermer, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henie, Secy., 1709 Walnut st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Secy., 1250 Holton st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Secy., 208 Williams st.

Stationary Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. M. Duncker, Secy., 120 Mound st.

Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 526 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNulty, Secy., 665 Holton st.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 12—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. 421 E. Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy., 2616 Chestnut st.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy., 546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Secy., 1517 Green Bay Ave.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 351 Broadway. H. C. May, Secy., 366 Newhall street.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Joergensen, Secy., c. o. Academy of Music.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"These gentlemen are the bone and sinew of Milwaukee's business interests."

This is the way Ald. Mallory re-stated Ald. Fiebrantz' eulogy of our "leading" business men before a council committee last Monday afternoon.

The new Milwaukee Southern franchise was being considered. The room was filled with both business crooks and business angels, plus several crooked big lawyers and several angelic little lawyers. These latter had all had a hand in overhauling the franchise and it was now put forward as a thing perfect in the eye of the "business" interests! The good men in the crowd looked in strange company.

Yes, the "bone and sinew" was there!

Included in the crooks above referred to WERE SOME TRULY NOTABLE SPECIMENS! There was the new president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, a confessed BRIBE-GIVER, for one. There were some fine and rich MORTGAGE-FORCLOSERS from the Real Estate Board. And there were other silk-stocking rascals, who ought to have been in Waupun long ago.

BIGELOW was not there—he was unavoidably detained "elsewhere." FRANK A. LAPHAM and HENRY HERMAN had not returned to the city in time to be present. Ex-Banker Fred. T. Day, C. H. Milbrath, and the looters of the Sherburn Bryant estate, with possibly one exception, had business elsewhere. They were not missed. THERE WERE PLENTY OF OTHERS.

And before such men the Mallorys, Stiglbauers and the rest—all save Ald. Seidel, the one Social-Democrat on the committee—bowed low. It was a LOW bow!

And then when attention was turned to the wonderful new franchise that these elements had collaborated on—this franchise that Mallory boasted of having had a hand in framing—what was found!

It was found to give the road the right to "lay down, maintain and forever operate a railroad" in all of the territory west of Washington avenue and north of Canal street. In other words, the whole west and northwest end of the city were turned over to the road, in which to build tracks and run trains where it pleased on every street and alley of the territory, the tract including what is fast coming to be considered the very best section of the city—the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and other residence wards!

NO WONDER THEY WERE IN A HURRY TO STAMPEDE THE RASCALLY THING THROUGH! Small wonder they scolded at the Social-Democrats for insisting that the rights of

the people should be considered above those of the glib-tongued promoter and high-finance adventurer, Wood!

LET US LOOK FACTS SQUARE IN THE FACE: OUR "LEADING" BUSINESS MAN IS THE CITY'S GREATEST ENEMY. He is DANGEROUS when in league with Rose crookery. He is DANGEROUS when he proclaims himself good, or has a Mallory to do it for him, and wants more railroads "on any terms"—so long as it will advance the price of some of his real estate holdings.

Macauley once said that "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." The "leading" business man is very patriotic for more railroads at any cost. AND HE HAS NO SHAME!

Yet we do need more railroads!

The platforms put out by Messrs. Rose, Bruce, Fiebrantz, Becker, et al, are truly comical. Boiled down they can be expressed in these words: "I am in favor of everything good, and opposed to everything bad." It's so easily said!

Reminds us of old Uncle Isaac Van Schaick, who used to represent Milwaukee in congress. He was a typical, tricky, capitalist

party vote-getter. He was in a saloon one day when a fool workman, one of the kind who used to think more about the tariff and like "issues" than he did of the bread and butter problem, accosted him and said: "Now Van, some of the boys want to vote for you, but they want to know where you stand on the tariff."

"The tariff?" repeated Van,

quick as a wink, "Hell, I'm all right on the tariff—here waiter give us a drink!"

The Rose machine still grinds. The bridge tenders were shaken down for \$3 campaign money each the past week.

Here's the position of the Social-Democratic aldermen in the city council: Milwaukee should have more railroads, more railroads should not have Milwaukee! Do you catch the difference?

Republicans and Democrats look alike to us! They are simply the two wings of the capitalist activity in politics. They pretend to be against each other, but whenever the people themselves start in to break the control of capitalism, the two old parties throw off the disguise—the two wings flop together again! We have always predicted this. Watch developments in the approaching campaign and see if it is not true. In fact they are already at it! Read this from the *Sentinel* of last Sunday:

"In many of those wards where the Social-Democrats were victorious two years ago, Republicans and Democrats have decided to join issue and to place only one Republican and one Democrat in the field. In other districts, like the Thirteenth, it is expected that the Democrats will not have any opposition and that the Republicans will make no nominations."

It's anything to beat the Social-Democrats now—the Social-Democrats stand for pure government and old parties only pretend to.

They are all a lot of crooks, who, intend that the corporations shall continue to own Milwaukee.

The Jeske special committee of the county board is hot on the trail of some missing bills which were put in to the county in 1903 by Herman Niedner, the tile contractor who was caught in the boodle exposures and on a plea of guilty fined \$200 for his work of standing in with the gang and helping them to rob the county. Niedner did the tiling for the county hospital and the whole affair was so plastered and saturated with graft at that time that the gang was not satisfied with dividing up thievish overcharges but actually put in bills for which no work had been done and then divided the loot. Niedner put in four bills for \$95 each and they were turned over to the committee on public buildings and county hospital. Then the graft exposures came on and Niedner abandoned them, being afraid to call for the money, and now the special committee is trying to find out why the bills disappeared from the files.

The following resolution was introduced at the last meeting of the common council by Ald. Heath. It is self explanatory:

Whereas, It has been reported that the Inspector of Buildings and other city officials have for a considerable time been at work on a new building code for the city, and

Whereas, There is urgent need of the enactment of such code at the earliest possible time, inasmuch as the housing conditions in certain districts of the city are wretched and inhuman in the extreme, therefore

Resolved, That said Inspector of Buildings, is hereby asked to inform this council at what time the draft of said code will be completed.

KNOCKS FOR KNOCKERS

The Rev. Edward Barr says that human nature is "ignorant, selfish and weak." The reverend gentleman seems to be laboring under the impression that he has a monopoly on human nature.

Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Iowa, says that "The man who slights his work and gives his employer less than he agrees to is a thief, and the labor union which upholds him is a school of thievery." Pretty strong language, this. Realizing the limited scope of the English vocabulary we hesitate to ask him for an opinion of the employer who reduces the wages of his employees without their consent.

At last some tangible evidence of the overpowering love of the Parry outfit for the "free and independent" worker has come to the surface. The Rochester clothing combine furnished one of its employees with legal assistance in a suit for non-support brought by his wife. The man in question was "a valuable employee holding a permanent situation at six dollars a week." If this kind of thing keeps up, the millenium is likely to catch us napping.

The old-party candidates for mayor are almost magnanimous in their expressions of solicitude for the welfare of the city; in fact, they are abnormally long on expressions—meaningless of course. For instance, they promise honesty of administration, individual liberty better harbor facilities, a municipal electric-light plant, new fire and police stations, more school buildings, an auditorium and music hall, etc. Very considerate of them not to stand in the way of the inevitable. Even the honest administration will come in its own good time.

Election day should be changed to some time in January. Then the old-party candidates for office could hunch their good resolutions and relieve that terrible nervous strain, which usually besets them such physical wrecks after election that it is small wonder they prove such sore disappointments. "Fat."

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and continues for one week

Final Clearance Tremendous Reduction

It's clearing time, and commencing to-day we will inaugurate the most determined and spirited clearing campaign in our career—we've enjoyed remarkable business in 1905—the largest in our history—we've secured our legitimate profits and now, to effect a speedy and decisive clearance, we propose to waive further profits, ignore original cost, and in many instances have closed our eyes to heavy losses to comply with our unalterable rule not to carry over goods from one season to another. Our stocks at this time are exceptionally large, too large, in fact, and we realize that deep underpricing is the surest and quickest way of accomplishing this clearance. Therefore, commencing to-day and lasting the entire week, we offer you your unrestricted choice of thousands of

\$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20 and \$22

Suits and Overcoats For Men and Young Men

Saturday at Hahn Brothers at the Exceptionally Low Price of

Our Great \$11 Sale includes all sizes, to fit men and young men of every build and proportion, in all this season's newest and correct styles, fashions and fabrics—the cleverest products of America's most talented tailoring experts. Suits in the proper length coats. Overcoats of every correct style, in the long or medium length. Actual \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20 and \$22 values, Saturday, at both our stores, for

\$11



Stop and think a moment what this sale really means to you—\$11 in this sale will in some instances, more than double its ordinary purchasing power—it will make you the possessor of an excellent tailored and correctly fashioned Suit or Overcoat that would have cost you \$15 to \$22 a month ago. This value-giving and profit-sharing event is the direct result of our rule not to carry goods over from one season to another. Every fall and winter garment must hurriedly be disposed of. Come Saturday and select yours while the assortments are at their best.

The Greatest Sale of Good Clothing in the City -- Come to this Sale

Milwaukee has not seen its equal. Thousands of Men's and Young Men's Finest Overcoats and Suits Reduced to Half Price. Your choice of all our best and finest Suits and Overcoats to-day....

\$16.50 Suits and Overcoats, today **\$7.50** \$15 Suits and Overcoats today **\$7.50** \$13.50 Suits and Overcoats, today **\$7.50** \$12 Suits and Overcoats, today **\$7.50** \$10 Suits and Overcoats, today **\$7.50**

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half

Men's all wool black, blue and gray Overcoats, come with serge lining, cut good and long, all sizes, 1 or 2 of a kind left, about 50 in all, going at..... **\$3.95**

Men's and Young Men's Suits at Half

About 200 fancy mixed Cashmere Suits in single and double breasted styles, were considered great values at \$10.00, reduced to only..... **\$4.95**

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half

About 150 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats \$10 and \$12 values, good lengths and well tailored, we have them in all sizes, today..... **\$5.95**

Men's and Young Men's Suits at Half

Several hundred black and blue Tullees and Serge, fancy mixed worsteds, single and double breasted styles, 12 and \$12.50 values, reduced to..... **\$6.95**

Men's Very Nobby Overcoats at Half

Several hundred black and gray, Friezes and Meltons, also black and blue hatters and v. values, today..... **\$6.95**

Banner Sale of Odds and Ends in Boys' Dep't.

800 dozen Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, 50c values, reduced to..... **25c**
Odds and ends in Boys' Reefers and Overcoats, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, reduced to..... **95c**
Odds and ends in Boys' Worsteds, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values, reduced to..... **69c**
Odds and ends in Boys' Woolen Toggles, 50c values, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends in Boys' Caps, 35c and 50c values, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends of Manly Suits, plain blue and fancy cashmere, \$3.00 values, reduced to..... **95c**
Odds and ends of Double Breasted Suits, and a few 3-piece Suits, 10 to 16 years, \$3.00 and \$4.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.85**
Odds and ends of Boys' Manly Sailor Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, serges and cashmere, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.95**
Odds and ends of Small and Storm Collar Reefers, Mellors, Chinchillas and Friezes, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$1.45**
Odds and ends of Sailor, Norfolk and 3-piece Suits, 8 to 16 years, serges and cashmere, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**
Odds and ends of Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear, 35c value, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends of Boys' Waists, 50c and 75c value, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends of Overcoats, full back, with and without belt, formerly sold at \$5.00 and \$6.00, reduced to..... **\$3.75**
Odds and ends of Boys' Curly Knee Pants, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **27c**
Odds and ends of Boys' Wool Sweaters, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends of Boys' Finest Worsteds, \$1.50 values, reduced to..... **85c**
Odds and ends of Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear, 35c value, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends of Boys' Waists, 50c and 75c value, reduced to..... **39c**

Clearance Sale of Men's Shirts

50c Men's Fancy Bosom Percale Shirts, reduced to..... **19c**
50c Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, collars attached, reduced to..... **29c**
75c Men's Percale Shirts, separate collars, reduced to..... **29c**
1.25 Men's Percale Shirts, separate collars, reduced to..... **85c**
All our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Monarch and Wilson Bros. Shirts, some with two pair cut, all the newest patterns, reduced to..... **95c**
1.00 Men's Percale Shirts, separate collars, stylish patterns, reduced to..... **69c**

Banner Sale of Men's Heavy Working Shirts, Overalls and Pants

Men's heaviest quality black drill working shirts, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Men's heaviest quality blue drill working shirts, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Men's heaviest black striped working shirts, double yoke, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Men's heavy black striped working shirts, double yoke, 50c values, reduced to..... **29c**
Men's heavy black striped working shirts, 35c values, reduced to..... **19c**
Men's heavy blue flannel shirts, best quality, reduced to..... **79c**
Men's heavy check duck Overalls, best quality, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Men's heavy white Overalls and Jumpers, best quality, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Banner Sale of Men's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves

Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Leather Mitts, 35c and 50c values, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Leather Gloves, 35c and 50c values, reduced to..... **19c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Mitts, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **35c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Gloves, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Mitts, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Gloves, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Mitts, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Gloves, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Mitts, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**
Odds and ends Men's Heavy Lined Calf and Buckskin Gloves, 50c and 75c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Clearance Sale of Men's Pants

Men's Heavy Working Pants, \$1.00 values, reduced to..... **69c**
Men's Heavy Working Pants, \$1.50 values, reduced to..... **95c**
Men's Heavy Working Pants, \$1.75 values, reduced to..... **\$1.29**
Men's Heavy All Wool Pants, \$2.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.39**
Men's Corduroy Pants, \$2.50 values, reduced to..... **\$1.45**
Men's Cashmere Pants, \$2.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.95**
Men's Fine Worsteds, \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$2.45**
Men's Fine Worsteds, \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**
Men's Fine Scotch Mixture Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**
Men's Fine Scotch Mixture Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$3.45**
All our very finest Worsteds, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00, quality..... **\$3.95**

All our 10c Handkerchiefs, white of colored borders, beautifully bed, red and blue handkerchiefs, reduced to..... **3c**

Men's Heavy Police and Firemen's Suspenders, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **15c**



Hahn Brothers



535 537 539 12TH ST.

TWO STORES

349 371 373 GROVE ST

Men's Flannel-lined Duck Coats, \$2.50 values, reduced to..... **\$1.45**

Men's Sheepskin-lined Duck Coats, \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$2.45**